

# **RECREATION, SCENIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES**

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**Folsom Lake State Recreation Area**

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**by**

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# **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

## **Introduction**

LSA Associates, Inc. has prepared this summary to provide a cultural resources background for the Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (the Unit). The purpose of this summary is to:

- Describe the archaeological and historical setting of the region encompassing the Unit
- Characterize the types of archaeological and historical resources that have been identified or may potentially occur within the Unit (a complete list of previously identified sites is included in Table CR-2 located in the Appendix of this section)
- Identify areas of cultural resource sensitivity

Literature reviewed includes published articles, maps, agency files and previous studies pertaining to the Unit. Primary sources for background research were provided by the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and consisted primarily of previously recorded site records and study reports. A list of source documents is included in the References subsection. No field investigations were performed as part of this Resource Inventory.

## **Prehistoric Setting**

The Unit lies where the lower Sacramento Valley and Delta meets the Sierra Nevada foothills. At the time of European contact, the land which became the Unit lay within the territory of the Nisenan, the southern linguistic group of the Maidu tribe (Wilson and Towne 1978:387). Archaeologists, however, hypothesize that the Nisenan at some point displaced the earlier occupants of the region, the Washoe. Linguistic evidence also supports this hypothesis. Archaeological excavations conducted near the Unit provide a glimpse of the people who inhabited the region and their lifeways.

The prehistory of the Folsom Lake region spans some 4000 years. Earlier groups occupied and intensively used base camps situated in favorable settings, while leaving to make seasonal foraging rounds in areas offering resource abundance and diversity. Later, approximately 500 A.D., populations had greater mobility and began to emphasize the processing of plant food resources. Around 600-800 A.D., the bow and arrow were introduced, and circa 1400-1600 A.D. the mortar and pestle became intensively used. While the reasons for this resource and settlement shift remain unclear, it is hypothesized that growing populations and environmental change induced migration and/or displacement of the Washoe people from their ancestral land in this foothill region.

## **Regional Chronologies**

### **Sacramento Valley/Delta**

The Sacramento Valley/Delta culture area has been a focus of archaeological research since excavations by Sacramento Junior College beginning in the 1930s. The data generated by these and other excavations were used to develop a framework, the Central California Taxonomic System, for associating prehistoric archaeological sites with three main cultural horizons: Early (~5000-2300 years before present [B.P.]), Middle (~2300-1200 B.P.), and Late (~1200-200 B.P.) (Fredrickson 1974, Moratto 1984). Each horizon corresponded to different environmental adaptations and the differential use of local resources. The Early horizon was represented by extended burials with grave offerings, heavily-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, *Olivella* and *Haliotis* ornaments, well-developed charmstones, and a relatively low frequency of milling equipment. The Middle horizon was characterized by varying burial styles and cremations, heavy convex-based projectile points, asymmetrical charmstones, distinctive shell bead types, cobble and wooden mortars, and baked clay and bone artifacts. The Late horizon is marked by pre-interment burning of grave offerings, side-notched projectile points, elaborate *Olivella* and *Haliotis*/clamshell/magnesite beads and cylinders, stone pipes, incised bird bones, and a high frequency of baked-clay artifacts (Waechter and Mikesell 1994:23).

Researchers have continually refined this cultural sequence. Beardsley and Bennyhoff recognized that grave offerings, specifically beads and ornaments, serve as distinct time markers, and used such information to assign relative time ranges to specific cultural periods. Bennyhoff dated the Early Period at approximately 5,000-2,500 B.P., the Middle Period at approximately 2,500-1,300 B.P., and the Late Period from approximately 1,300 B.P. to the historic era (Waechter and Mikesell 1994).

Despite its usefulness in early cultural attribute classification, the Central California Taxonomic System was not noted for its applicability to issues of subsistence strategy, settlement patterns, or trade. In focusing on material culture, it did not adequately address the continuity of gradual cultural change or cultural variability within subregions. Other researchers developed continual refinements to this initial scheme, such as Bennyhoff's (1972) development of *districts* and *phases* as a means to address more geographically-focused cultural adaptations (Waechter and Mikesell 1994:23).

Fredrickson (1973) originated another chronological refinement applicable to the lower Sacramento Valley. His development of the *pattern* as a classification scheme for shared cultural attributes within a defined geographic area resulted in six patterns for the North Coast Ranges, San Francisco Bay, and the lower Sacramento Valley. These patterns were assigned to five time periods: Paleo-Indian (10,000-6,000 B.C.); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (6,000 B.C.-A.D. 500); and Emergent (Upper and Lower, A.D. 500-1,800) (Fredrickson 1973). See Table CR-1 for a delineation of shared cultural attributes and corresponding chronological periods.

**Table CR-1. Period Characteristics (adapted from Fredrickson 1974)**

<b>Period Characteristics</b>			
<b>1800</b> <b>1500</b>	<b>Emergent Period</b>	<b>Upper</b>	Clam disk bead money economy appears. Increasing quantities of goods moving farther and farther. Growth of local specializations re: production and exchange. Interpenetration of south and central exchange systems.
		<b>Lower</b>	Bow and arrow introduced, replace dart and atlatl; south coast maritime adaptation flowers. Territorial boundaries fairly well established. Evidence of distinctions in social status linked to wealth increasingly common. Regularized exchanges between groups continue with more material entering into the network of exchanges.
<b>500</b> <b>AD</b> <b>BC</b>	<b>Upper</b> <b>Archaic</b> <b>Period</b>		Growth of sociopolitical complexity; development of status distinctions based upon wealth. Emergence of group-oriented religions. Greater complexity of exchange systems; evidence of regular, sustained exchanges between groups. Shell beads gain in significance, possibly indicators of both exchange and status. Possible origins of Kuksu religious system at the end of period.
<b>1000</b>	<b>Middle</b> <b>Archaic</b> <b>Period</b>		Altithermal may have ended by ca. 3000 B.C.; climate becomes more similar to present-day. Mortars and pestles and inferred acorn technology introduced. Hunting important. Possibility of entry of new population. Diversification of economy; sedentism more fully developed, population growth and expansion. Technological and environmental factors provide dominant themes. Little evidence for significant changes in exchange relations.
<b>3000</b> <b>6000</b>	<b>Lower</b> <b>Archaic</b> <b>Period</b>		Altithermal may have begun about 6000 B.C.; ancient lakes drying up. Milling stones develop or are introduced; plant food emphasis, little hunting. Although semi-sedentary life style, exchange seems similar to previous period. Most artifacts manufactured of local materials. Little emphasis upon wealth.
<b>10,000</b>	<b>Paleo-Indian</b> <b>Period</b>		First demonstrated entry and spread of humans into California. Lakeside sites with a probable but not clearly demonstrated hunting emphasis. No evidence for a developed milling technology although cultures with such technology may exist in state at this time depth. Exchange probably ad hoc, individual, one-to-one. Social unit not heavily dependent upon exchanges; resources acquired by changing habitat.  (No satisfactory information from preceeding Early Lithic Period.)

## North-Central Sierran Foothills

As noted by Waechter and Mikesell (1994), interpretation of prehistoric lifeways in the border areas between the North-Central Sierran Foothills and Sacramento Valley/Delta is complicated by the application of cultural chronologies from other areas. One such chronology incorporates two well-documented cultural adaptations, the Martis Complex and the Kings Beach Complex, which were identified by Elsasser and Heizer (1953) through extensive survey of mountainous areas to the east of Folsom Lake around Lake Tahoe. The earlier Martis Complex is marked by “an emphasis on big-game hunting, and on the use of basalt in lieu of obsidian and chert; by the manufacture of robust, roughly flaked points; pestles, bowl mortars, manos and metates; atlats; pressure-retouched basalt flake scrapers; and finger-held, expanded base flake drills.” The Kings Beach Complex is characterized by “a fishing/gathering economy that used obsidian and siliceous flint for projectile point manufacture; bedrock mortars; and small, side-notched projectile points that may have signaled the introduction of bow and arrow technology into the region” (Waechter 1992).

A number of Sierran cultural chronologies have been developed since Elsasser and Heizer’s (1953) original delineation of the Martis/Kings Beach complexes (Waechter 1992). Although Elston (1971), Humphreys (1969), and Ritter (1970) contributed such chronologies, Elston et al. (1977) has been considered the most significant. Using data from surveys and excavations in areas surrounding Lake Tahoe, Elston et al. produced the Tahoe Reach chronology. The Tahoe Reach attempted to show continuity in cultural development, using projectile point typology analysis, from the Martis and Kings Beach complexes through ethnographic times. Elston goes on to suggest that prehistoric colonization of the Sierras may have occurred as a result of incursions by Great Basin cultures.

### **Previous Archaeological Research**

What is currently known of the prehistory of the boundary area between the foothills and valley zones comes from studies conducted within twenty miles of Folsom Lake (Waechter and Mikesell 1994). CA-SAC-225, approximately eight miles south of the Lake, is a multi-component site that yielded evidence of primary occupation in the Middle and Late periods (post-3500 B.P.). Additional occupation during the Early and Protohistoric periods, though less intensive, is also indicated. Of interest at CA-SAC-225 is the presence of a large number of groundstone fragments, which Dana McGowen interpreted to be indicators of extensive groundstone manufacturing. McGowen suggested that the occupants of CA-SAC-225 provided these items to other areas of the lower Sacramento Valley that lacked sufficient raw material.

The Folsom Lake project area was first investigated as part of the Smithsonian River Basin Survey initiated prior to the construction of Folsom Dam in the late 1940s. Prehistoric cultural resources within the study area included sites containing midden, bedrock mortars, milling slabs, handstones, pestles, projectile points, scrapers, bifacial tools, cores, and debitage (Waechter and Mikesell 1994). Prehistoric sites were often associated with low, rocky knolls, and resource inventories within the Folsom Lake area determined that site type and constituents were found to vary according to location and environmental setting:

The sparse tool, milling slab, and debitage scatters were most common at Granite Bay, where the plain is dotted with low rocky knolls. Farther north, along the North Fork arm, the canyon narrows and

steepens, and bedrock outcrops are much more common; these areas contain many more bedrock mortar sites, ranging from one to 39 mortar cups [Waechter and Mikesell 1994:33].

Severe fluctuations in Folsom Lake water levels have allowed archaeological research to supplement initial pre-reservoir studies. In 1977, due to drought conditions, a large portion of the previously-inundated reservoir basin was accessible for survey. 71 prehistoric sites were recorded during this study, including middens, groundstone scatters, and lithic scatters. Despite the identification of previously-unknown sites, the archaeological data potential of these new discoveries had been severely impacted by inundation (Olsen 1977).

In 1976, an opportunity arose to study the effects of inundation on prehistoric archaeological sites at Folsom Lake. CA-ELD-201 (the Pedersen Site), previously inundated by Folsom Lake, re-emerged as a result of drought. The Pedersen Site, situated at an elevation between 409 and 436 feet, was the subject of salvage excavation to recover valuable information before reinundation. In addition to answering basic archaeological questions about the site's nature and form, the excavation was intended to determine the effects of 20 years of inundation, erosion, and wave action on prehistoric deposits. Foster et al. (1977) found that although, by their estimate, up to one meter of soil had been washed away from the entire site area, the lower reaches of the site were covered with alluvial sand that effectively capped midden buried beneath. The Pedersen Site deposit was diverse, with recovered artifacts including flaked-stone cores, flake tools, cobble tools, scrapers, knives/points made from andesite/basalt/quartz/quartzite/slate/shale, pestles, handstones, battered cobbles, a cache of milling slabs, and limited deer bone. Based on site conditions, Foster et al. found that repeated inundation had resulted in artifact water-wear, bioturbation, loss of artifact provenience, and the destruction of faunal constituents formerly contained in the midden deposit (Waechter and Mikesell 1994:32).

Despite the substantial number of surveys and excavations conducted within or near the reservoir basin, previous researchers have found discrepancies in documentation. In some cases, the lack of locational detail has resulted in redundant effort, as sites were likely recorded more than once. Misplotting and imprecise mapping have also resulted in difficulties during re-location efforts. As noted by Waechter and Mikesell, "These and other previous studies in the region have produced a large, though incomplete, body of data. For the reservoir itself, these data consist almost exclusively of survey-level information, mostly in the form of site records" (Waechter and Mikesell 1994:33).

## **Ethnography**

### **Language and Territory**

Prior to contact with Euro-American peoples, the area west of the Sierran crest to the west bank of the Sacramento River, in which the Unit is located, was controlled by speakers of the Nisenan language. Nisenan territory included the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers.

The Nisenan, whom anthropologists also refer to as Southern Maidu, spoke a language that has been classified as a member of the Penutian language stock, which includes other

languages spoken nearby, such as Patwin (in the lower Sacramento Valley), Sierra Miwok (in the hills and mountains to the south), Plains Miwok (in the northern San Joaquin Valley), and Yokuts (in the lower San Joaquin Valley). Speakers of the Penutian languages are believed to have entered California from the Columbia Plateau to the north, coming in successive waves beginning about 4500 years ago.

There were at least three major dialects of the Nisenan language: Valley Nisenan and Northern Hill and Southern Hill Nisenan. Several subdialects are known for the Hill Nisenan within the County, including those of the Auburn, Clipper Gap, and Colfax areas. Dialects and subdialects reflect the closeness of a given group—the less time spent with outsiders, the more distinctive a group’s speech becomes. Just as with dialects of American English, however, Nisenan dialects were mutually understandable.

The banks of the Sacramento River housed the large settlements of the Valley Nisenan, with populations of several hundred people each, while the plains between the river and the foothills were relatively unsettled, used primarily for hunting by both hill and valley groups. Large parties of men from the Auburn group would make fishing trips to the Sacramento River, while the group also controlled a salt spring near Roseville and maintained an acorn-collecting camp in that vicinity. A less amicable “No Man’s Land”—from the Sierra crest down to about Emigrant Gap—existed between the Nisenan and the Washoe; some accounts refer to frequent fighting between the two groups in this area, while others describe friendly encounters.

### **Settlement and Subsistence**

The mild to moderate winters, abundant year-round water sources, and relatively accessible terrain of the Hill Nisenan territory supported relatively large, semi-permanent villages, some with populations of several hundred people. The villages were usually placed on ridges and large flats along major streams, while hamlets occupied by extended families of a dozen or more people were located in favored spots in the vicinity. At winter villages and hamlets, Hill Nisenan houses were conical-shaped and covered with slabs of bark, skins, and brush. Acorn granaries were often present, and bedrock milling stations (colloquially known as Indian Grinding Rocks) were present at virtually every settlement. Other locations of importance, each given specific names and known to most members of the tribelet, included summer camps, quarries, ceremonial grounds, trading sites, fishing stations, cemeteries, river crossings, and battlegrounds.

The combination of principal village and related hamlets formed a village community, or “tribelet,” which held a fixed territory and acted as a group under the leadership of a headman. While extended families acted on their own on more individual matters, a headman presided over such group decisions as the nature and timing of group hunts or collection trips and relations with other groups—including trading expeditions and ceremonies. Ceremonial dances to celebrate seasonal events and honor deities were held in the large semisubterranean dance house, which distinguished the principal village from its satellites; 27 such villages were identified in the Auburn-Colfax area by Littlejohn, an ethnographer of the 1920s, each presumably representing a tribelet center. Only a handful of these villages would have been occupied at the same time; people regularly shifted residence every few years, particularly after the death of a headman or another person of importance. From archaeological study, however, it is clear that most of these locations were reoccupied, with abandonment of such short duration that the material remains appear to represent one

continuous occupation, often for many centuries. Information on the size of each tribelet's territory is lost, and it is now unclear where a particular central area of influence began or ended.

In the Sacramento Valley, the low lands along the rivers were flooded every year, creating marshes in the basins along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. Besides the fish and mollusks that the rivers, sloughs, and lake yielded, the great seasonal marshes attracted immense flocks of water fowl during the spring and fall migrations, who were said to have blackened the sky in their flight. With their permanent villages just upslope from these great flood basins, the Hill Nisenan had an array of game animals to hunt within a short distance of their homes: Tule elk, deer, and predators such as the grizzly bear focused on these upper margins of the basin for at least a few months each year during the winter and spring. The drier foothills surrounding their villages supported a diversity of oaks and other nut-bearing trees; berries, bulbs, and greens; and large and small game were also plentiful.

There were several choices when the summer heat set in: families could move to the uplands, which were just experiencing a "spring" renewal, or to the deep river canyons, where fish, small game, and water-loving plant resources were readily available year round. While some groups travelled, others might occupy the main village on through the summer, taking advantage of the variety of foothill crops that ripened in this season. Throughout Nisenan territory, small camp sites were established along a network of trails; larger base camps were revisited year after year at their upland or riverine destinations. Typically, the Auburn group fished, hunted, and gathered around Georgetown in El Dorado County, while the Colfax group summered around Gold Run and Dutch Flat. The tenuous relationships between the Nisenan and the Washoe were said to have restricted the former's use of the highest elevations, although these groups often met to trade goods from their respective regions. The Washoe exchanged obsidian, salt, pine nuts, rabbit skins, dried fish, and seed beaters for the Nisenan's acorns and shells, the latter supplied to the hill people by the Patwin and Maidu.

Acorns, while not the only Nisenan staple, were a major and regular source of sustenance. They were gathered in late fall as a group activity, when extended families or whole villages would work together, the men knocking the acorns to the ground and the women and children gathering and hauling them by the basketful. Grinding the acorns into a fine flour on the bedrock mortar, leaching the flour, and cooking it into mush or soups was an activity that likely consumed at least some part of every woman's day.

### **Post-Contact**

Located away from the mission influence of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Nisenan traditional lifeways remained relatively intact longer than central coastal or bay groups. The first severe effect of Euroamerican presence in California resulted from a series of epidemics in the early 1830s, which swept through the Central Valley from the Tulare Basin north to Oroville. While Hill Nisenan were not directly affected, these diseases killed up to 75 percent of their Valley Nisenan neighbors, in some cases consuming whole villages. Captain John Sutter had little trouble gaining cooperation from the few surviving Valley Nisenan when he arrived in their territory in 1839, removing many of the survivors to his fort for use as laborers. With the discovery of gold at Coloma in 1848, the disruption of traditional Hill Nisenan lifeways began abruptly and was virtually complete within a few years. Overt killings and disease reduced populations, while traditional hunting and gathering areas were

overrun by miners, watercourses were diverted, and old settlements were taken over by outsiders.

Despite more than a century of disruption, the large number of active Nisenan groups in the Auburn area attest to the persistence of native peoples in Placer County. Nisenan people today are concertedly working to preserve cultural information and to protect the archaeological sites that reflect their heritage.

## **Historical Setting**

During the first years of Spanish colonization in Alta California, little attention was paid to the region's interior. Spanish missions and towns were laid out within a day's journey from the coast, where they could be resupplied by ships coming north from Mexico and east from the Philippines. Meanwhile, California's interior remained relatively undisturbed by Spanish colonization. If interior-dwelling Native Californians had a conflict with colonists or missionized native people, they simply withdrew into the mountains or the tule swamps and waited for the intruders to depart. It was not until after the 1822 transition to Mexican governance that California's governors began granting inland ranchos to settlers. This modification brought "a rather rapid change from amicable to inimical interaction" between inland Native Californians and outsiders (Phillips 1993:158).

In 1839, a Swiss, Johann Augustus Sutter, convinced Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado to grant him 50,000 acres at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers. Sutter was an adventurer who had fled his native country to avoid debtor's prison. He dreamed of establishing a self-sufficient "New Helvetia" colony and fort in the Sacramento Valley, where, he told Alvarado, he would act as a semi-official representative of the California government in the interior. Impressed by his plan, the governor offered him a substantial land grant and Mexican citizenship. Sutter and the many Native Californian laborers who worked for him built an adobe near what is today the city of Sacramento (Rolle 1987:129-130, 135-138).

Sutter was not the only recipient of a land grant in the Sacramento area. In 1833, J.B.R. Cooper was given the Rio Ojotska grant on the American River, three miles east of Sacramento; he renounced his claim in 1835. The Scot John Sinclair settled on Rancho Del Paso as early as 1841. William Daylor and Jared Shelton, employees of Sutter's, obtained grants to the Rancho Omochumnes southeast of New Helvetia (Hoover et al. 1990:288-289). One of the largest of the land grants, the 35,000-acre Rancho Rio de los Americanos, was granted to William A. Leidesdorff, one of San Francisco's leading citizens. Leidesdorff, of mixed Danish, African, and Creole extraction, served as the United States vice-consul under Thomas O. Larkin, was part of the San Francisco town council, and worked on a committee to establish the city's first public school (Soule, Gihon, and Nisbet 1854:127, 196-197). Leidesdorff died in 1848 at the age of 36, leaving no heirs, considerable debts, and real estate holdings valued, by 1850, at a million dollars (Soule, Gihon, and Nisbet 1854:307-308) The Rancho Rio de los Americanos was purchased by Captain Joseph L. Folsom, for whom the eponymous city is named (Hoover et al. 1990:288).

None of these grantees had as big an impact as Sutter, whose fort soon became the largest trading post in the region. There were rumors that Sutter planned to form his own semi-

feudal state on the banks of the Sacramento River. Sutter's success was due in large part to his dominance of local Native Californian labor. He compelled hundreds of Native Californians to work at New Helvetia and other ranchos in the region, including Lienesdorff's Rancho Rio de los Americanos, John Marsh's farm east of Mount Diablo, and properties owned by the Peralta and Suñol families, prominent East Bay ranchers (Hurtado 1988:56-61). Sutter's Fort dominated trade in the Sacramento region, becoming the major stopping point for overland travelers coming down out of the Sierra Nevada.

But Sutter's dreams were defeated, ironically enough, by his own sawmill. Toward the end of 1847, Sutter sent his foreman, James W. Marshall, into the foothills above the South Fork of the American River to find a good mill site. On the morning of January 24, 1848, Marshall noticed sparkling gold particles in a stream near the mill. Within months, the American River region was flooded with gold seekers who left behind families and livelihoods in search of fortunes in the goldfields (Hoover et al. 1990:72).

While some miners became wealthy, more had experiences like those described by Daniel B. Woods in his *Sixteen Months at the Gold Diggings*:

Our diet consists of hard bread, flour, which we eat half cooked, and salt pork, with occasionally a salmon which we purchase of the Indians. Vegetables are not to be procured. Our feet are wet all day, while a hot sun shines down upon our heads, and the very air parches the skin like the hot air of an oven. Our drinking water comes down to us thoroughly impregnated with the mineral substances washed through the thousand cradles<sup>1</sup> above us. After our days of labor, exhausted and faint, we *retire* – if this word may be applied to the simple act of lying down in our clothes – robbing our feet of their boots to make a pillow of them, and wrapping our blankets about us, on a bed of pine boughs, or the ground, beneath the clear, bright stars of night [Woods 1851: July 10, 1849].

Woods was a Philadelphian who came to California through Mexico. He worked along the American River, buying provisions and attending church services at Mormon Island, a mining settlement now inundated by Folsom Lake (Woods 1851:September 9, 1849). Woods' fellow miners along the American were a diverse group, including United States citizens like himself; Chinese; Hawaiians; convicts from New South Wales; African Americans, many of whom had come to the region as sailors; and Native Californians, who were forced into service as laborers by some miners (Hurtado 1988:103-117, Lapp 1987:4-5). The colorful names given to early American River mining settlements – Mormon Island, Alabama Bar, Sailor's Bar, Condemned Bar, and Rattlesnake Bar, among others – give an impression of the range of origins of the area's inhabitants (Woodward 1977:44-55).

But of all those drawn to the mines, it was often the grocers and suppliers of dry goods – not the miners themselves – who made their fortunes in the gold camps. A broadside titled

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<sup>1</sup> A cradle was a device through which potentially gold-bearing soil was rinsed.

“Good News for Miners,” printed in 1850 for Warren & Co., dry goods suppliers operating from the “Excelsior Tent” on Mormon Island, proclaimed the availability of staples, “Desirable Goods for Comfort, and Health,” and a range of mining tools. The broadside neglects to mention that the “Good News” was really for Warren & Co. - their merchandise fetched prices several times higher than comparable goods bought in Sacramento or San Francisco, and as much as ten times prices on the East Coast (Rolle 1987:177-178).

Transporting merchandise to the gold camps, and getting gold out, over the poor roads, ferries, and bridges which connected the gold fields with Sacramento and San Francisco, was challenging. By 1850, ferries served the American River mining communities of Condemned Bar, Beals Bar, and Rattlesnake Bar. There was regular stagecoach service between Sacramento, Mormon Island, and Coloma (Byrd 1994). Remains of transportation networks remain around and beneath the water line of Folsom Lake.

By the 1850s, most of the gold which could be easily retrieved by miners with simple tools had been taken from the hills. Miners organized companies and turned to hydraulic mining, which washed hillsides with powerful hoses to remove gold deposits (Byrd 1994, Rolle 1987:179). Hydraulic mining required the construction of long ditches and flumes to bring pressurized water to the diggings. In 1851, A. P. Catlin organized the Natoma Water and Mining Company to build a canal from Salmon Falls, on the South Fork of the American River, to the Folsom area. The canal and associated water storage and drainage features were completed in 1854 (Byrd 1994:10).

A decade later, Horatio Gates Livermore had gained control of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. Looking for new industries to expand the company into, he began to consider using water power for a sawmill or other projects around Folsom, but was stymied by the high cost of labor (California State Parks 2000). During this time, however, there was a growing conviction statewide that water control projects would encourage economic growth in California. Mining was ceasing to be the state’s dominant industry, and many felt that California’s future was in agriculture. To successfully grow crops in the Central Valley, better control over water – especially in the Sacramento Valley, plagued by floods – was key. A dam on the American River could also be used to generate electricity (Farquhar 1965, Jackson, Herbert, and Wee 1990:4).

In the 1880s, after the elder Livermore had died, his sons, Horatio P. and Charles, came to an agreement with the state to use convict labor to build a dam on the American River and create Folsom Lake, completing the project their father initiated. The water from the new dam could be used to power generators at both the Folsom Prison Power Plant and the Folsom Hydroelectric Plant which in turn transmitted electricity to Sacramento, where it would power lights and streetcars. The Livermore brothers, together with Albert Gallatin, formed the Folsom Water Power Company, and in July of 1895, the Folsom Hydroelectric Plant brought electric power over 22 miles of uninsulated lines to the streets of California’s capitol (California State Parks 2000).

The powerhouse at Folsom Lake remained in operation until 1952, even as planning for the state’s massive Central Valley Project continued. A series of reports, beginning in 1873 with the Army Corps of Engineers *Report of the Board of Commissioners on the Irrigation of the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys of the State of California*, emphasized the economic and social benefits of building a massive public works project to convey water from the Sierra Nevada to the Central Valley (Jackson, Herbert, and Wee 1990). California

historian Kenneth Starr writes that in time, the importance of the project “approached the intensity of salvation itself. For Progressives, after all, public works inspired an assent and commitment approaching religious intensity” (Starr 1996:311).

Construction of the Central Valley Project would take roughly thirty years, from the approval of the bonds in 1933 to the completion of the system in the early 1960s. By 1944, the project had built two of the five largest dams in the world (Starr 1996:315). In 1955, a new pair of dams were completed at Folsom, the Folsom and Nimbus dams, bypassing the original powerhouse. The new Folsom Dam was higher than its predecessor, and flooded a larger portion of the American River drainage, about 15 miles up the North Fork and about 10 ½ miles up the South Fork. The Folsom and Nimbus dams generate hydroelectric power, prevent flooding, and provide water for irrigation and domestic use. Nimbus Dam also diverts water into the Folsom South Canal. Folsom and Natoma lakes soon became a valued recreation destinations, offering swimming, hiking, boating, and other recreational activities to thousands of visitors each year.

### **Sensitivity Analysis**

Portions of the Unit are represented by various prehistoric and historical archaeological site types. At present, a total of 229 archaeological sites have been identified within the Unit. Of these 229 sites, 150 are prehistoric, 58 are historical, 21 have both a prehistoric and historical component, and 27 remain unaccounted for due to incomplete documentation.

Environmental setting and historical activity areas are the main variables that determine the location and nature of these sites, revealing that certain areas of the Unit are more likely to contain cultural resources of a particular type than others. Two other factors, water fluctuation and the location of the original river channel, influence prehistoric site location and disposition.

### **Environmental Setting**

Analysis of prehistoric site distribution has been conducted for Placer County (Placer County Cultural Resources Inventory 1992). Distribution variables such as elevation, slope, and proximity to water were reviewed to identify any correlations with site location. The analysis indicated that a higher potential for prehistoric sites can be anticipated in areas of moderately or gently sloping terrain within 500 feet of water. Additionally, a large percentage (over 50%) of sites occur below 1,500 feet ASL (above sea level).

Olsen (1977) used data from surveys of the North and South Forks of the American River drainage in her discussion of prehistoric site distribution within the Unit. These surveys, conducted in 1977 to take advantage of drought conditions, included the areas between the high water elevation of 466 feet ASL and lowest drought level in August 1977. A total of 71 sites (both prehistoric and historic) were identified; 53 were located on the North Fork, and 18 on the South Fork. In summarizing her analysis of site location variables, Olsen writes:

The proceeding data suggests that the prehistoric inhabitants of the Folsom Lake locality preferred to settle on knolls adjacent to drainages, most likely with a south exposure. North and South

Fork site characteristics seem to indicate a subsistence pattern based on acorns and grass seeds (suggested by BRMs, manos, metates) [Olsen 1977:31].

### **Historical Activity**

Mining, settlement, and water development are dominant themes associated with historical archaeological sites identified within the Unit. The majority of identified historical sites is associated with settlement, primarily consisting of debris scatters and structural remains, and further classified as townsites or agricultural sites. The Mormon Island townsite includes two associated historical sites, while the location of the Goose Flat townsite, indicated by archival sources, corresponds to one identified site. Areas of documented historical activity, such as the hydraulic mining remnants and dredger tailing fields around Rattlesnake Bar and the town of Folsom, tend to yield the greatest number of historical sites. Barring the identification of resources located in unlikely settings, this general tenet of site location should apply to other historical site types within the Unit. The well-developed historic contexts for the Unit and extensive archival reviews of documentary evidence have identified such areas of historical activity, which are likely to contain historical archaeological resources. Field data support this activity area/physical remains correlation (Waechter and Mikesell 1994). In contrast, ephemeral camps located throughout the Reservoir area have not yet provided evidence of “substantial physical remains” (Waechter and Mikesell 1994:42).

### **Fluctuation Zone**

Previous archaeological research indicates that normal fluctuations in seasonal water levels at Folsom Lake have damaged, and sometimes entirely destroyed, prehistoric and historical archaeological sites within the Unit. Foster et al. (1977), Olsen (1978), and Waechter (1992; 1993) report on the detrimental effect of erosion and wave action on soil containing archaeological deposits, particularly in the reservoir’s seasonal fluctuation zone, between 400 and 466 feet ASL. In some cases, entire soil strata bearing archaeological materials or features have been washed away, leaving artifacts lying on bare granite bedrock without location information. This destructive process has been cited as a probable reason for the much higher site density per acre encountered in survey areas below the normal 400-466 feet ASL fluctuation zone, where the Lake’s “deep pool” protects sites from repeated exposure and erosion (see the following discussion of Beals Point and Beeks Bight) (Foster et al. 1977 in Waechter and Mikesell 1994).

### **Proximity to River Channel**

Archaeological research indicates that the potential for prehistoric archaeological deposits within the Unit is closely related to the distance of a point from the original channel of the American River. Although prehistoric archaeological sites can occur in all areas with the exception of extremely rugged terrain without water, Waechter (1993) reports that pre-survey site density models indicated that terraces near the original channel had the highest likelihood of containing prehistoric resources, with potential decreasing as distance from the former riverbed increased. These models were based on ethnographic and archaeological data indicating the intensive nature of prehistoric habitation along major rivers in the north-central

Sierran Foothills. It should be noted, however, that this correlation does not invalidate the findings of a previous inventory of Placer County historical resources, which states:

It should be noted that archaeological sites were found in all the settings reviewed. Except for areas of extremely rugged terrain and no water, prehistoric archaeological sites can be expected in most of Placer County (Placer County Cultural Resources Inventory 1992).

### **Beals Point and Beeks Bight**

In 1993, Far Western Anthropological Research Group surveyed 470 acres at Beals Point and 185 acres at Beeks Bight. Both of these survey areas were below the high water line of Folsom Lake (466 feet ASL), between the 350 and 420 foot contour lines. The survey yielded 32 previously unrecorded sites (26 prehistoric, six prehistoric and historical) and five previously-recorded sites (two prehistoric, three historical). Historical sites included debris scatters (glass, metal, ceramic), rock walls, concrete foundations, and other features related to homesteading and ranching. Prehistoric sites consisted of bedrock milling stations and milling equipment, as well as scatters of volcanic and granitic cobble tools and debitage (Waechter 1993:16).

This 1993 survey resulted in 0.06 sites/components per acre, which contrasted with earlier studies of Rattlesnake Bar and Granite Bay that yielded site densities of 0.02/acre and 0.005/acre, respectively. Waechter suggested that this difference might be attributable to survey focus on the area between 350-420 feet ASL, which lies below the level of the greatest wave action and would therefore be spared from the most severe erosion. In addition, this area is much closer to the original river channel, which, based on ethnographic and archaeological research, was a predictive indicator of higher potential for the presence of prehistoric sites.

### **Summary**

As determined by previous sensitivity analysis, prehistoric archaeological sites can be reasonably expected throughout the Unit. However, certain environmental settings retain a higher potential for the occurrence of these sites. Areas that contain low, rocky knolls should be considered archaeologically sensitive, especially those near perennial water sources and with southern exposures. Additionally, ethnographic and archaeological evidence indicates that proximity to the original American River channel is also a determinative variable, as occupation and intensive use of the immediate and primary river terraces by prehistoric populations have been documented.

Historical archaeological sites tend to be located near the documented areas of greatest historical activity. Goose Flat, Mormon Island, and Rattlesnake Bar are examples of locations that have produced physical remains of such historical activity. Areas within the Unit that are archivally associated with historical activities relating to mining, settlement, and water development have the greatest potential, based on previous research and field study, to contain historical archaeological sites.

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**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	001		C	345	10N/8E/16		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 13,253 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: >3 ft.	Midden		Inundated		BOR/FAR 93	
ELD	031		PH	400	11N/8E/35	Racchi Brothers	Domestic	P	Age: 1500-4000 yrs Size: 16,200sq.ft. Density:Unknown Depth: 4 ft.	Burial House floor	Shell beads, cooking stones, slate points	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	032		PH	400- 550	11N/8E/35		Unknown	P	Age:150-1500 yrs Size: 22,500 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: 6 ft.	None	Points, shell beads	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	035		PH	500	11N/8E/34		Funerary Domestic	P/H	Age: 100-150 yrs Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: 2 ft.	Cremation Midden	Porcelain and glass beads, mortars, mano			BOR	
ELD	076		PH	440- 480	11N/8E/26		Domestic Industry	P	Age: Unknown Size: 22,500 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Lithic chips and flakes	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	077		PH	425	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 54,000 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 5 ft.	Midden BRM Mound	Lithic points, pipe, vessel frags, mining refuse	Inundated		BOR, W92	
ELD	090		PH	1375	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 900 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, flaked stone tools			Barrett	
ELD	091		PH	1375	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 250 sq.ft. Density:Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, bottle frag			Barrett	
ELD	092		PH	1350	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 250 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	None			Barrett	
ELD	093		PH	1400	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 200 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Hammerstones			Barrett	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	094		PH	1410	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 10 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	None			Barrett	
ELD	095		PH	1320	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 625 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	None			Barrett	
ELD	096		PH	1380	12N/8E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 625 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	None			Barrett	
ELD	097		PH	1320	12N/8E/25		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 250 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Hammerstone, chert core	Disturbed by mining		Barrett	
ELD	100		PH	480	12N/8E/23		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	None			Barrett	
ELD	136							P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			W&M	Record not on file at BOR
ELD	139		PH	480		Goose Flat		H	Age: Unknown Size: 60,000 sq.yd. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Burial	None			Barrett	
ELD	201		C	400- 440	10N/8E/8	Federson Site	Domestic Subsistence Funerary	P	Age: Unknown Size: 12,000m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 30 cm	Midden, cremation, house pits, BRM	Manos, points, metates, pestles, mortars			BOR	
ELD	213		F	360	360		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 15,759m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 10 cm	Midden	Chert knife	Inundated		Barrett	
ELD	214		F	390	10N/8E/8		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 6030m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 20-40cm	Midden	Point, Chopper	Inundated		BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	215		F	390	10N/8E/8		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 6090m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	216		C	420	10N/8E/8		Agriculture	P/H	Age: 1800 Size: 77m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation	Trash scatter, lithic tools	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	217		F	370	10N/8E/8		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 840m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: >23cm	BRM, Midden	Lithic tool scatter	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	218		F	365	10N/8E/18		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 900m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM, Midden	Lithic tool scatter	Inundated Pothunted		BOR	
ELD	219		F	370	10N/8E/17	Massachusetts Flat	Agriculture	H	Age: 1870-90's Size: Large Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	6 Foundations	Glass, ceramic, farm tools	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	220		F	390	10N/8E/18		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 9000m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: 13cm	Midden	Choppers, quartz crystals	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	221		F	440	10N/8E/18		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 6324m <sup>2</sup> Density: Light Depth: 6-8"	Midden	Light tool scatter	Eroded		BOR	
ELD	222		F	370	10N/8E/18		Domestic Agriculture	H	Age: 1867 Size: Large Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	Dump, foundation	Structure	Eroded		BOR	
ELD	223	H	F	380	10N/8E/18		Domestic	P/H	Age: 1867 Size: 10.5m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation, midden	Tools, ceramics, stove parts	Disturbed		BOR	
ELD	224	H	F	370	10N/8E/18		Industry/Processing/Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: 102m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 15m	Mine tunnel	Metal debris			BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	225		C	380	10N/8E/5		Industry Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 600m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown		Lithic tool scatter	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	226		C	360-380	10N/8E/5		Industry Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1575m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface		Tool scatter	Eroded		BOR	
ELD	227		C	410	10N/8E/8		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 4160m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Midden	Mano, possible metate, flakes, choppers	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	228		C	382	10N/8E/5		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 10,549m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	Midden	Mano, chopper,debitage	Eroded		BOR	
ELD	229	H	PH	435	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 1446sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation	Glass frags, cut nails,			BOR	
ELD	230		PH	430	11N/8E/16		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1050m <sup>2</sup> Density:Unknown Depth: Surface	Midden	Choppers, metate, mano, point	Inundated		BOR, W92	
ELD	231		PH	420	11N/8E/9		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 12,000m <sup>2</sup> Density:Unknown Depth:Undetermined	Village	Manos, metates, pestles, points,	Eroded Inundated		BOR, W92	
ELD	232		PH	470	11N/8E/4		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3080m <sup>2</sup> Density:Unknown Depth: Undetermined	BRMs	Pestle, mano	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	233	/H	PH	420	11N/8E/16		Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 5576m <sup>2</sup> Density: Depth: Undetermined	Village Mine	Metates, manos, flakes, ceramic, iron	Eroded Inundated		BOR, W92	
ELD	234		PH	440	11N/8E/20		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 27,250m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Manos, chopper, metates, flakes	Eroded Inundated		BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	235		PH	400	10N/8E/5		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2350m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Flakes, cores, metate, manos, choppers	Eroded		BOR	
ELD	236		PH	380	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age:Unknown Size: 4800m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Manos, metate frags, flakes, scrapers	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	237	/H	PH	440-480	11N/8E/16	Zantgraf Mine	Industry/Processing/Extraction	H	Age: ca. 1912 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation, stamp mill	Trash scatter	Disturbed		BOR, W92	
ELD	248	H	PH	360	10/N/8E/3		Transportation	H	Age: Unknown Size: 12m x 2.5m Density: N/A Depth: Surface	Bridge		Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	249		PH	400	11N/9E/25		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unkknown	BRMs	Manos	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
ELD	250		PH	400	11N/8E/35		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: >500m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation, cella,r trash scatter	Cut nails, glass, metal debris			BOR	
ELD	251	H	PH	440	11N/8E/34		Transportation	H	Age: Unknown Size: 26m x 4m Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Bridge				BOR	
ELD	252		PH	450	11N/8E/34		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 10,200m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Habitation debris	Lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR	
ELD	255		PH	820	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					Welch	
ELD	256		C	470	10N/8E/4		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 2065.5 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation	Trash scatter			BOR	Also SAC-361

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR														Status	Reference	Comments
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition						
ELD	257		C	455	10N/8E/4		Subsistence	P	Age:Unknown Size: 13580m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Metate frags	Eroded Inundated		BOR	Formerly SAC-362	
ELD	258		C	440	10N/8E/3		Domestic Industry	P	Age:Unknown Size: 9240m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Habitation debris	Manos, scrapers, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	Formerly SAC-363	
ELD	259		C		10N/8E/2		Unknown (Industry/Processi ng/Extraction or Agriculture)	H	Age: Unknown Size: >4m long Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation	Iron pipe	Inundated		BOR	Also SAC-364	
ELD	260		C	450	10N/8E/10		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 14016m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden Habitation debris	Manos, metate, lithics	Eroded Disturbed		BOR	Formerly SAC-367	
ELD	261		C	430- 435	10N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 7650m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	BRM	Lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR		
ELD	262		C	450	10N/8E/16		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 8004m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Metate frags, Mano/pestle, scrapers, projectile pt.	Eroded Inundated		BOR	Also SAC-368	
ELD	300		PH	500	12N/8E/26		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR	
ELD	301		PH	500	12N/8E/27		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR	
ELD	302		PH	500	12N/8E/28		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR	
ELD	673	H		400				H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					W&M	Record not on file at BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD	677	/H		390				P/H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					W&M	Record not on file at BOR
ELD	791	/H	PH	460	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 9412m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithics, trash scatter	Modern disturbance Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	792		PH	440	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	H	Age: Unknown Size: 107m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Milling slab, flake scatter	Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	793		PH	440	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 10,990m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, flaked tools, debitage	Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	794		PH	400	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 824m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Lithic tool scatter	Groundstone, flaked tools, shell	Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	795		PH	440	11N/8E/16		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: 883m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Sparse lithic scatter	Flaked tools, battered/pecked tools	Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	791	/H	PH	460	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 9412m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithics, trash scatter	Modern disturbance Inundated		W&M, W92	
ELD	FD37		PH	440	11N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5495m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Groundstone, flaked tools, shell			W92	No trinomial from BOR records
ELD						Condemned Bar		H	Age: ca. 1850 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Inundated	7L	HRI, CHL	
ELD			C			Mormon Island		H	Age: ca. 1848 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Town site		Inundated	7L	HRI, CHL	Also SAC-189

**Table CR-2  
Cultural Resources**

											NR				
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
ELD						Negro Hill		H	Age: ca. 1850 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Inundated	7L	HRI, CHL	
ELD						Salmon Falls		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Inundated	7L	HRI, CHL	
PLA	030		PH		11N/8E/8	Whiskey Bar	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown		Clam disc beads, projectile points	Inundated		BOR	
PLA	117		PH	800	12N/8E/32	Piuhu Village	Funerary	P	Age: Unknown Size: 4047 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Cemetery, burials	Glass and shell beads			Barrett	
PLA	131		PH	400	11N/8E/9	Batak Pai Village (Nisenan)	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Inundated		BOR	Rattlesnake Bridge area W92: Could not find
PLA	158		R	435- 460	11N/7E/36		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 23,376m <sup>2</sup> Density: 18 BRMs Depth: .5ft.	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR	Same as PLA-255
PLA	159		R	500	11N/7E/36		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 113sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	House pit				BOR	
PLA	160	H	R	500	11N/7E/36		Domestic Agriculture	H	Age: Unknown Size: 300 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: 1 ft.	Cabin, feeding station	Ranch trash scatter			BOR	
PLA	204		PH	480	11N/8E/9		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3925m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter			BOR, W92	
PLA	242		F	370	10N/7E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 897 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM Midden		Inundated		BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	243		F	424	10N/7E/12		Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 500m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	244		F	426	10N/7E/12		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 4680 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 60 cm	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR	
PLA	245	H	F	390	10N/7E/13		Domestic Agriculture	H	Age: Unknown Size: 15,000 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Ranch foundations, orchard	Trash pits	"Destroyed"		BOR, Barrett	
PLA	246		F	390	10N/7E/12		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: Large Density: Great Depth: Unknown	BRMs, midden	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	247	H	F	390	10N/8E/7		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 256m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation, fireplace	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	248		F	390	10N/8E/7		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5148m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	249		F	415	10N/7E/12		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3750m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	250		F	400	10N/7E/12		Industry/ Processing/ Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: 18m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Structure, flume		Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	251		F	400	10N/7E/13		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 90m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation, dump	Trash scatter	Disturbed		BOR	
PLA	252		F	380	10N/7E/13		Industry/Processi ng/Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: 210m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Dump	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR														Status	Reference	Comments
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition						
PLA	253		F	380	10N/7E/24		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 2500m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation, footbridge, road, ditch	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	254		R	380	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 100m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Projectile point	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	255		R	460	11N/7E/36		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 943m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs, midden	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	Same as PLA-158
PLA	256	H	R	440	11N/7E/36		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 120m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Trash scatter	Bottles, ceramics, metal debris	Eroded Inundated Pothunted			BOR	
PLA	257	H	PH	445	11N/8E/30		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 500m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	258		PH	380	11N/8E/30		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5918m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	259		PH	455	11N/8E/17		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 7314m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, lithic tools, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	260		PH	440	11N/8E/9		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 337m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	261		PH	350	11N/8E/8		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 728m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR	
PLA	262		PH	360-400	11N/8E/8		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 777m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated			BOR, W92	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR													
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	263	PH	455	11N/8E/17		P	Age: Unknown Size: 9108m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR, W92	
PLA	264	PH	365	11N/8E/17		P	Age: Unknown Size: 212m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	None	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	265	PH	420	11N/8E/14		P	Age: Unknown Size: 4583m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	266	H	PH	350	11N/8E/4	H	Age: Unknown Size: 420m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Trash scatter	Bottles, ceramics, metal debris, farm tools	Eroded Inundated Pothunted		BOR	Associated with Avery's Pond
PLA	267	H	PH	555	11N/8E/4	H	Age: Unknown Size: 714m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	House site, cement steps, pond, flume	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated Pothunted		BOR	Near Avery's Pond
PLA	268	PH	450	11N/8E/4		P	Age: Unknown Size: 1112m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	269	H	PH	500	12N/8E/34	H	Age: Unknown Size: 240m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Cement piers, wells, dump	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated Pothunted		BOR	
PLA	270	H	PH	500	11N/8E/4	H	Age: Unknown Size: 2220m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Foundation, basement, pipes	Trash scatter	Eroded Inundated		BOR	
PLA	271	PH	480	12N/8E/26		P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	272	PH	450	12N/8E/26		P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	273		PH	450	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	274		PH	450	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	275		PH	450	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	276		PH	450	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	277		PH	450	12N/8E/26			P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					True	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	429		F	400-450	10N/7E/13		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5000m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 10-40 cm	Midden	Groundstone, flake	Eroded		Barrett	
PLA	435			400-410			Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Debitage	Inundated		W&M	Record not on file at BOR
PLA	519	H	PH	580-640	11N/8E/4		Industry/Processing/Extraction Landscape	H	Age: Unknown Size: 600 ft Density: Unknown Depth: .5-2.5 ft	Ditches	None	Eroded		BOR	
PLA	520	H	PH	460	11N/8E/4	Pioneer Express Trail (portion)	Industry/Processing/Extraction Transportation	H	Age: 1855 Size: 600 ft Density: Unknown Depth: 5 ft	Ditch	Retaining wall, pipes, rock footings		7L	HRI, CHL, BOR, W92	
PLA	746		F	410	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 393m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Lithic tool scatter	Flaked cobble tools,debitage	Inundated		W&M, W92	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR																
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments	
PLA	747			F	410	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Lithic tool scatter	Flaked cobble tools, debitage	Inundated		W&M, W92	No trinomial from BOR records, first page missing
PLA	748			F	400	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1237m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Lithic tool scatter	Flaked cobble tools, debitage	Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	749	/H		F	420	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 2710m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Trash and lithic scatter	Shell, lithics, cut nails, ceramics	Eroded Inundated		W&M	
PLA	750	H		R	410	10N/8E/6		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 393m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Trash scatter	Cut nails, ceramics, glass, metal debris	Eroded Inundated		W&M	
PLA	751			R	425	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5340m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Hammerstone, cobble tools	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	752			R	420	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	First page missing in record
PLA	753			R	415	10N/8E/6		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1156m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Flaked cobble tools, debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	754			R	405	10N/8E/6		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2144m <sup>2</sup> Density: Dense Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Flaked cobble tools, groundstone, debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	755			R	455	11N/7E/36		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 271m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, flakes, shell	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	756			R	420	11N/7E/36		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 242m <sup>2</sup> Density: Dense Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, flakes	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	757		PH	405	11N/8E/8		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 389m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Groundstone, flaked tool	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	758		PH	410	11N/8E/8		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1100m <sup>2</sup> Density: Dense Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Groundstone, flaked tools	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	759		R	440	11N/7E/36		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2436m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Groundstone, flaked tools	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	760		R	405	11N/7E/36		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Flake scatter	Debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	No trinomial from BOR records, first page missing
PLA	761		R	395	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 707m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Groundstone, cobble tools, flake tools	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	762		R	425	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Groundstone, flake tools,debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	Partial site record only
PLA	763		R	440	11N/7E/36		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5652m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Flake tools,debitage	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	764		R	430	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 23,550 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Low Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, groundstone, flakes, shell	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	765		R	425	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 7772 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Low Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, groundstone, flakes, shell	Eroded Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	766	H	PH	450	11N/8E/9		Domestic	H	Age: Unknown Size: 4946m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Foundation, wells, fruit trees	Brick, ceramics	Inundated		W&M, W92	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	767		PH	440	11N/8E/9		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1696m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Lithic scatter	Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	768		R	405	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 8674m <sup>2</sup> Density: High Depth: Unknown	Tool scatter	Cobble tools, flakes, fire-cracked rock, shell	Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	769	/H	R	480	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 2748m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Rock walls	Historic trash, lithics	Inundated		W&M, W92	
PLA	FD15	H	PH	400-445	11N/8E/17	Horseshoe Bar	Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: 2983m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Mine tailings, pit	Trash scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD23		R	450	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 314m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	None	Tools and flake scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD41		F	383	10N/7E/24		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2200m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD42	/H	F	381	10N/7E/24		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 1590m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Shell, lithics, cut nails, ceramics			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD45		F	384	10N/7E/24		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5024m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD46		F	390	10N/7E/24		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 192m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD47		F	422	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3925m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments		
PLA	FD48		F	429	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2240m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell		FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records	
PLA	FD49		F	420	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 150m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool scatter, shell	Eroded		FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD50	/H	F	405	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 1130m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool scatter, shell, trash scatter	Eroded		FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records, bordered by PLA-520H
PLA	FD51	/H	F	395	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 1885m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Rock wall, rock ring	Trash scatter, tool and flake scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD52		F	410	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2510m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD53		F	380	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5180m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Rock alignment	Groundstone, cobble tools, debitage, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD54		F	370	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 6945m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Tool and flake scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD55		F	370	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2160m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Milling slab, handstones, debitage, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD56	/H	F	390	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 2355m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Trash scatter, tool and flake scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD57		F	410	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 2003m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Basalt tools and flakes			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

												NR			
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	FD58		F	412	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 705m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD59		F	410	10N/7E/13		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 9890m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD60		F	400	10N/7E/12		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1730m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD61		F	385	10N/7E/13		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1695m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Burnt, compacted earth	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD62		PH	390	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1100m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD63		PH	370	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1570m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD64		PH	370	11N/8E/31		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 824m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD65		PH	330	11N/8E/31		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1650m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD66		PH	420	11N/8E/30		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3770m <sup>2</sup> Density: High Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD67		R	410	11N/8E/30		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 6280m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records, bisected by PLA-520H

**Table CR-2  
Cultural Resources**

NR													
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
PLA	FD68		PH	400	11N/8E/30		Age: Unknown Size: 1235m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD69		R	440	11N/8E/30		Age: Unknown Size: 80m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD70	/H	PH	400	11N/8E/30		Age: Unknown Size: 3455m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	BRMs	Mining debris, lithic tools and debitage			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA	FD72		PH	360	11N/8E/31		Age: Unknown Size: 1080m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Unknown	BRM	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
PLA						Duke Lester House	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area
PLA						Tsuda's Store	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area
SAC	166		F	130	9N/7E/24		Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Sand dune	Occupation debris	Destroyed by trailer camp		Barrett	
SAC	172		F	100	9N/7E/NS		Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					W&M, Welch	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	173		F	130	9N/7E/NS		Age: Unknown Size: 750 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 3 ft	Midden	Manos, pestle fragment	Inundated		Barrett, Welch	
SAC	174		F	300	9N/7E/NS		Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					W&M	Record not on file at BOR

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

											NR				
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
SAC	175			F			Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Village or camp		Inundated		Barrett	
SAC	176			F	130	9N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Village				Barrett	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	177			F	100	9N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Inundated		Barrett, Welch	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	178			F	150	10N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					Barrett	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	179			F	150	10N/7E/NS	Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs		Inundated		Barrett	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	180			F	90	9N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 10,000 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 4 ft.	Village		Inundated		Barrett	
SAC	181			F	200	10N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Village		Destroyed		Barrett	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	182			F	200	10N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5000 sq. ft. Density: Unknown Depth: 12"	Village		Destroyed		NCIC, Barrett	Also SAC-167 Record not on file at BOR
SAC	183			F	120	10N/7E/NS	Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 1250 sq. ft. Density: Unknown Depth: 3"	Camp		Destroyed		NCIC, Barrett	Also SAC-168 Record not on file at BOR
SAC	184			F	250	9N/7E/NS	Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown		Lithic scatter			Barrett	Record not on file at BOR

**Table CR-2  
Cultural Resources**

NR												Status	Reference	Comments
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments	
SAC	185		F	250	9N/7E/NS		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs		Barrett	Record not on file at BOR	
SAC	186		F	250	9N/7E/NS		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Welch	Record not on file at BOR	
SAC	189		F	250	10N/8E/20	Mormon Island/Mormon Diggings	Domestic Subsistence Industry/Processing/Extraction	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 30,000 sq.ft. Density: Unknown Depth: Surface to 6" below	BRMs waste rock piles Trash scatter	Inundated Pothunted	BOR, IHL, CHL	Also El Dorado County Historical Landmark No. 569	
SAC	248		C		10N/8E/30			H	Age: Unknown Size: 12m x 2.45m Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Bridge, roadbed	Inundated	Olsen	Also ELD-248H	
SAC	308	H	F	100	9N/7E/NS		Unknown	H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Welch	Record not on file at BOR	
SAC	345	H	F	250	10N/7E/NS		Unknown	H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown			Welch	Record not on file at BOR	
SAC	353		F	370	10N/7E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 3264 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 35 cm	Midden Groundstone, lithic scatter	Inundated	BOR		
SAC	354		F	370	10N/7E/24		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 5700 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: 35 cm	Midden Groundstone, lithic scatter	Inundated	BOR		
SAC	357		F	360	10N/8E/19		Domestic Industry/Processing/Extraction	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 8428 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden Trench Tailings Groundstone, lithic scatter	Inundated	BOR		
SAC	358	H	F	390	10N/8E/30		Industry/Processing/Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: 15,000 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Holding ponds, concrete box, dam, road Metal pipe	Inundated	BOR		

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR														Status	Reference	Comments
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition						
SAC	359	H	F	365	10N/8E/20		Domestic	P/H	Age: Unknown Size: 226,800 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden, rock wall	Groundstone, lithic scatter, trash scatter	Inundated		BOR		
SAC	360	H	F	370	10N/8E/20	Mormon Island Cemetery	Funerary	H	Age: ca. 1850 Size: 9600 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Grave depressions, cement markers	Metal decorative grill, metal stakes	Inundated		BOR		
SAC	361	H	C		10N/8E/4		Domestic	H	Age: ca. 1900 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Dump, stone foundation	Trash scatter	Inundated		Barrett	Also ELD-256H	
SAC	364	H	C	356	10N/8E/20		Agriculture	H	Age: Unknown Size pipe: 1m diam x 4m long Density: Unknown Depth: Surface	Catch basin Pipe	Redwood planks, metal bands	Inundated		Barrett		
SAC	365		C	440	10N/8E/16		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 7650 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	BRM	Groundstone, lithic scatter	Inundated		Barrett	Also ELD-261	
SAC	366		C		10N/8E/20		Domestic Subsistence	P	Age: Unknown Size: 18,018 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRM	Mano, lithic scatter	Inundated		BOR, Barrett		
SAC	368		C	450	10N/8E/11		Domestic	P	Age: Unknown Size: 8001 m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Midden	Groundstone, projectile point	Inundated		Barrett	Also ELD-262	
SAC	414		F					P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					Barrett		
SAC	415		F	150	10N/7E/NS		Unknown	P	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					Barrett		
SAC	427	H	F	150	10N/7E/NS		Unknown	H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					Welch	Record not on file at BOR	

**Table CR-2**  
**Cultural Resources**

NR															
Trinomial			Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments
SAC	434	H				Natoma Ditch System	Industry/Processing/Extraction	H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					W&M	Record not on file at BOR
SAC	511			F	140	10N/7E/35		P	Age: Unknown Size: 400m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs				NCIC	
SAC	512	H		F	150	10N/7E/35		H	Age: Unknown Size: 324m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Bridge abutment				NCIC	
SAC	513			F	110	10N/7E/35		P	Age: Unknown Size: 4m <sup>2</sup> Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	BRMs				NCIC	
SAC	661	H		F	160	10N/7E/35		H	Age: Post 1945 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown	Camp site	Trash scatter			NCIC	
SAC	FD40	/H		F	383	10N/7E/24		P/H	Age: Mixed Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Undetermined	BRM foundation	Mortar, shell, trash scatter			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
SAC	FD43			F	375	10N/7E/24		P	Age: Unknown Size: 345m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Undetermined	None	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
SAC	FD44			F	370	10N/7E/24		P	Age: Unknown Size: 295m <sup>2</sup> Density: Sparse Depth: Undetermined	BRM	Tool and flake scatter, shell			FAR93	No trinomial from BOR records
SAC						American River Gold Mining District	Industry/Extraction Domestic	H	Age: ca. 1850 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					HRI	
SAC				F		Folsom Chinese American Cemetery		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area

**Table CR-2  
Cultural Resources**

NR														
Trinomial	Topo	Elev	T/R/Sec	Resource Name	Category	Type	Description	Feature	Materials	Condition	Status	Reference	Comments	
SAC		F		Folsom Powerhouse		H	Age: 1895 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					HRI		
SAC				George Duplex Home		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area	
SAC				Lincoln Chan Ranch		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area	
SAC				Marie Pott's Home		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area	
SAC				Natoma Station Ground Sluices Chinese Diggings		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					PHI		
SAC				Negro Women's Civic Improvement Club		H	Age: Unknown Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					FV	Listed in county, may or may not be in study area	
SAC		F		Old Folsom Powerhouse		H	Age: 1895 Size: Unknown Density: Unknown Depth: Unknown					HRI, CHL	Specifically excluded from study area	
SAC				The Coloma Road-Nimbus Dam		H	Age: 1847 Size: Unknown Density: N/A Depth: N/A					CHL		
SAC		F		Rainbow Bridge		H	Age: 1917 Size: Unknown Density: N/A Depth: N/A				2S2	HPD	CT Bridge #240067	

## TABLE CR-2

### KEY

#### Trinomial Designation:

**ELD:** El Dorado County

**PLA:** Placer County

**SAC:** Sacramento County

**FD:** Field designation numbers assigned to sites by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. during survey 1992-1993

#### Topo: USGS 7.5 Topographic Quadrangles

**C:** Clarksville

**F:** Folsom

**PH:** Pilot Hill

**R:** Rocklin

#### Elev:

Elevation in feet above mean sea level

#### T/R/Sec:

Township/Range/Section

NS: Not sectioned (within a *Rancho*, outside of the US Geologic Survey grid system}

#### Category:

National Park Service *Data Categories for Function or Use*

#### Type Designation:

**P:** Prehistoric

**H:** Historic

**P/H:** Both prehistoric and historic

#### NR Status:

*National Register of Historic Places* designations:

**2S2:** Determined to be eligible for separate listing through a consensus determination by a federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

**7L:** Not evaluated

#### Reference:

**Barrett:** Barrett, Laura J.

1989 *Status Report: Documentation of Archaeological Sites at Folsom Lake State Recreation Area*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

**BOR:** Bureau of Reclamation Site Records

**CHL:** California Office of Historic Preservation

1990 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

**FAR 93 :** Waechter, Sharon A. with John Berg, Tammara Ekness-Hoyle, and J. Peter Mundwiller  
1993 *Final Report on a Cultural Resources Inventory of a Portion of the Folsom Reservoir Study Area*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis.

**FV:** California Office of Historic Preservation

1988 *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Sites Survey for California*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California

**GIS:** Bureau of Reclamation GIS Database

**HPD:** Office of Historic Preservation *Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, 10-30-02*.

**HRI:** California Department of Parks and Recreation

1976 *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

**NCIC:** Site records from the North Central Information Center, on premises of LSA Associates, Pt. Richmond.

**OLSEN:** Olsen, Gwen J.

1977 *A Survey of Archaeological Resources Inundated by Folsom Reservoir*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Cultural Heritage Section, Sacramento.

**PHI:** California Office of Historic Preservation

1992 *Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

**True:** True, D. L.

No date; sites on documents provided by Bureau of Reclamation.

**W&M:** Waechter, Sharon A., and Steven D. Mikesell with Helen McCarthy and David S. Byrd

1994 *Research Design for Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historical Cultural Resources at Folsom Reservoir, California*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis

**W92:** Waechter, Sharon A.

1992 *Folsom Reservoir Reoperation Study El Dorado, Placer and Sacramento Counties, California*. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis.

**Welch:** Welch, Pat

1995 Record Search at North Central Information Center, Sacramento.